

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS TO AID IN RECONSTRUCTION

HIS MESSAGE IS FREE FROM PEACE TREATY

NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM ONE OF VITAL NEEDS TO PROPERLY FINANCE GOVERNMENT—WILL DEAL WITH RAILROAD QUESTION LATER.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—President Wilson today sent to congress his message urging an extensive program of reconstructive legislation. His communication was devoted entirely to meeting the domestic problems confronting the nation.

Although the president several times referred to the peace treaty and the league of nations he did not discuss the situation. He will do so in a later message, it was stated on reliable information. He also will deal later with the railroad question.

Much of the message was devoted to the labor problem and how to solve it. "The president said congress 'must now help in the task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry.'"

The president also urged the establishment of a national budget system, so designed that it will reduce expenditures and abolish necessity for so much red tape. He also recommended the simplification of income taxes, excess profit taxes; legislation to secure employment and land for returned service men; laws to encourage increased crop production; protection of the American new chemical dye stuffs industry; passage of Attorney General Palmer's anti-red legislation; laws to make it possible to really reduce the cost of living by the extension of the Lever act; laws to bring about the democratization of industry, including the participation of workers in decisions effecting their welfare and the establishment of principles regarding labor as laid down in the League of Nations.

No better means of bringing about the democratization of industry can be found, the President declared than by applying to their legislation the principles set up in the League of Nations. To go back to the old standards of labor and wage is impossible, he declared, as the age long antagonism between labor and capital must be ended before the real work of stability can be accomplished.

Have Right to Strike.

The President declared unequivocally against anti-strike legislation. The "right of individuals to strike is inviolate," he declared, "and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government." "But," he added, "the government has the right to protect people against the challenging aggression of any single class."

Blame for the unrest in the country was placed partly upon the Senate for its failure to ratify the Peace Treaty.

The President suggested the establishment of a tribunal before which disputes between capital and labor can be taken for settlement.

To encourage farmers the President pleaded for legislation that would properly encourage farmers to increase production and provide that they might receive some return for their labors. He said that if rural life is made more attractive food production will be stimulated.

DIDN'T ENDORSE BRYAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Intimations here today are that the president will send to the senate at an early date a nomination for the post-

COAL FAMINE IS NEAR; NATION IS ASKED TO ABIDE

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PARLEY WITH MINERS ANY LONGER, BUT LEAVE THEM TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES WHILE EFFORTS BEING MADE TO OPERATE MINES.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Orders went out today to regional fuel director to acquaint the people of the country with the necessity of the hour in minimizing fuel consumption. The new orders are even more drastic than they were during the actual fighting period.

Moved by reports of diminishing coal stocks and growing danger of distress in numerous sections, the government sought no compromise with striking mine workers whose walk-out forced the emergency, but asked for national determination to endure privation and discomfort until coal mining was resumed on its terms.

Fuel Administrator Garfield, acting in conjunction with the railroad administration, gave notice that hereafter only the essential consumers included in the first five classes of the war priorities list would be supplied with coal, and asked the help of all state and municipal authorities to make rationing effective.

The order, which made national those restrictions already put into local effect by regional coal committees, where the pinch of fuel shortage has been felt, cuts off supplies from all but transportation agencies, which include inland and coastwise shipping, as well as railroads; federal and local government institutions and establishments including concerns working on government contracts; public utilities, including newspapers and retail dealers. Railroad administration officials conceded that it meant widespread cessation of industrial operations only justified by the gravity of the situation.

"It is necessary that coal shall be used only for essential purposes," Dr. Garfield said in giving public notification of the step. "Public utilities consuming coal should discontinue to furnish power, heat, and light to non-essential industries and should consume only sufficient coal to produce enough light, power and heat to meet the actual urgent needs of the people. Advertising signs and displays of various kinds necessitating the use of coal should be distributed for such purposes."

Have Figured Best Plan Possible.

Officials said that the terms of the order as given were framed to allow the greatest possible variation in local arrangements so that emergencies could be met by action best suited to that result. Industrial establishments operating their own power plants will be forced to shut down when present supplies are exhausted, while the operations of those whose power is supplied from public utility plants will be curtailed or continued in the discretion of local agencies and officials. Dr. Garfield noted further that the "government would be glad to leave supervision and control of distribution by retail dealers entirely to any state, county or municipality which may make provision therefor."

tion of judge of the court of appeals to take the place of the late Judge Don A. Pardee of New Orleans. Former Senator N. P. Bryan did not receive the endorsement of the Florida senators, their recommendation going to Judge Carter of Pensacola.

CITY CHILDREN NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FAIRLY

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE OFFICER SHOWS COUNTRY BOYS AND GIRLS DO NOT STAY AWAY SO MUCH ON REPORTS OF BEING ILL

That school children in the country districts are attending school much more regularly than those in the city is shown in the monthly report of Miss Bard, school attendance officer, for the month of November.

According to Miss Bard the percentage of absence among the children in rural schools is one and a half per cent while in the city schools the absence for sickness runs up to five per cent. Superintendent Price and Miss Bard both believe this is due to the fact that parents are not seeing that their children attend school when they really should.

According to Miss Bard's report the greatest percentage of absentees is in the lower grades, below the fifth. Superintendent Price points out that poor attendance is always a great burden to teachers, as it necessitates taking special pains with the child who was absent, seeing that it catches up with the others in the class and is an injustice to the other children.

General Attendance Good

There has been a steady increase in enrollment and attendance during the month until it is practically impossible to take care of any more students in any of the grades. Principal Cassels has succeeded in getting everything to running smoothly, even with the badly congested condition of housing and hopes to make more progress during the spring session of school.

GERMANY HOLDS OUT AGAINST GIVING UP DOCKS AS A PENALTY

(By United Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 2—Germany will not recede from her position of refusing to accept the Allied demands for surrender of docks for shipping to pay for the sinking at Scapa flow of the fleet, it was stated semi-officially today.

CHICK WANTS TO FIGHT.

Jax Commissioner Draws Fire From Police Lieutenant...

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 2—Commissioner St. Elmo W. Acosta and Police Lieut. W. B. Cahoon clashed at a special commission meeting yesterday at noon. Mr. Acosta said he understood there were some members of the police force who were grafters. Lieut. Cahoon told him to name them. After being requested several times, Mr. Acosta said "you," naming Lieut. Cahoon. Again the officer asked him to be more specific. Mr. Acosta said that two women of questionable reputation had told him that they had paid \$500 to Lieut. Cahoon for protection. Lieut. Cahoon asked him if he believed it and Mr. Acosta replied that he did.

The police officer sprang to his feet and going up to Mr. Acosta told him that it was not so and that he would hold Mr. Acosta personally responsible. Mr. Acosta then got up from his place and apologized. Chairman Bond told Lieut. Cahoon that

REDS LIBERATED BY HUNDREDS IN GOTHAM RECENTLY

INSTANCES OF LAXITY WITH ANARCHISTS UNDER EX-COMMISSIONER HOWE AT ELLIS ISLAND READ IN TO REPORT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE.

(By United Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—At yesterday's session of the House Committee on Immigration's inquiry into conditions on Ellis Island, Congressman Isaac Siegel of this city read a statement for the record, which said that of 697 radicals sent to Ellis Island for deportation, between Feb. 5, 1917, and Nov. 1, 1919, according to a report from the Department of Labor to the Speaker of the House, only sixty were actually deported. The others, Mr. Siegel said, were either released on their own recognizance or bailed pending appeals.

He said that 557 were turned loose in this city of the 697 originally detained. All these cases were under the regime of Dr. Frederic C. Howe as Commissioner of Immigration.

"Special privileges were shown to aliens of this character," charged Congressman Siegel. "In ordinary cases of immigrants refused admittance it takes about three weeks to have them deported. In the cases of these Anarchists, however, the cases have dragged on for months and many have been turned loose, among them dangerous criminals."

Congressman Siegel read into the record a score of cases of 1919 as instances of laxity in handling radical aliens on Ellis Island. The aliens, it was shown, have disappeared after being paroled.

ASK FRANCE TO GIVE US DEAD FROM FIELDS WHERE POPPIES BLOW

PARIS, Dec. 2—Efforts to have the bodies of American soldiers buried in France returned soon are being continued, regardless of the officially expressed attitude of the French Government against permitting American exhumations before the same privilege is accorded to French families. The American Embassy has presented to the Foreign Office a note from Washington setting forth the desire of the American people to have their dead in their own country as soon as possible.

Brig. Gen. W. D. Connor, commander of the American troops in France, recently held a meeting with the French authorities to discuss the procedure in exhumations when the time comes for removal of the bodies. Despite the French official attitude against allowing Americans to remove their dead while the French must wait, it is said to be the feeling in some quarters that it would be difficult to refuse the American if pressure were exerted.

It is pointed out that the French have more than 1,000,000 bodies of their own which would require much time to remove, that the Americans are far ahead of the French in grouping and identifying their bodies, and that the number of American dead is slight compared with either the British or French.

they could not stand for any fighting but that he could say anything to Mr. Acosta that he desired.

TREMENDOUS TASK OF WAR IS SHOWN IN BAKER REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR ONE OF NEW ISSUED BY GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS T HAS A THRILL—SHOWS AMERICAN RESOURCEFULNESS IN COLD FACT.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—How America's vast war machine traveling at top speed toward its goal of victory has reversed its gears and with the same speed traveled toward the goal of peace conditions is shown in Secretary of War Baker's annual report to the President, dealing with the War Department's activities in 1919.

Bending every effort to the task of piling as many guns, men and munitions against the Kaiser's line in France as possible the War Department was suddenly called on by the armistice to put these same men and supplies back into the channels of peace with even more speed.

The task of demobilization, the largest job of the many following the armistice, is done, the Secretary said. The maximum size of the army was close to 4,000,000 men. On November 10, 1919, 10,266 officers and 2,256,266 enlisted men had been demobilized.

Involved in this work were problems almost as complex as the work itself. In returning this vast number of men to the industries of peace there arose first the matter of bringing back across the ocean in an even shorter time than was required to send them the 2,000,000 men in France. Next arose the problem of re-employment. This has been largely overcome, says the Secretary, through government agencies and the generous co-operations of the industries themselves.

A summary of the War Department's activities, as outlined by Secretary Baker, might include, besides the job of demobilization, the establishment of a permanent garrison along the Rhine, provision of troops for expeditionary duty in conjunction with the peace treaty, maintenance of forces in Russia, and the readjustment of the War Department programme to the demands of peace.

In addition to this, the War Department has been called on to furnish troops to preserve law and order virtually every month of the year 1919. This has constituted no small part of the general work of the department, the secretary's report shows.

Included in this work has been the preservation of order in shipyard strikes at Seattle and Tacoma, Washington strikes in Montana, the steel strike at Gary, Ind., and riots, I. W. W. agitations, as well as the guarding of Government plants and property.

In connection with the demobilization Secretary Baker devoted a portion of his report to the forces now in Siberia, over which much controversy has arisen. Although the armistice was signed in the West in November, 1918, the Siberian force has been in action in 1919, the casualties up to October 1, 1919, being 169 men dead, of whom 28 were killed in action and 8 died of wounds.

During the summer of 1919, Secretary Baker said, efforts were made to secure enlistments for Siberian service, and 3,315 men were sent over as replacements for men who have been discharged.

American forces in Germany on October 11, 1919, Secretary Baker said, ere 519 officers and 10,399 enlisted men. Secretary Baker also

MEX. PRESS PROPOSES A CONFERENCE

SIX LEADING DAILY PAPERS ASK NEWSPAPERS OF AMERICA TO JOIN IN URGING APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES.

(By United Press)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Editors of six of the leading daily newspapers of Mexico have sent a blanket message to the American press urging the appointment of an American-Mexican delegation to clear up any differences that may exist between the two governments, thus avoided the consequences that "may fall upon our countries as an outcome of enmity."

It is suggested that the delegation consist of five from each country, and "we earnestly invite you, involving a world partnership of the press, to give your support to the meeting, and that you ask President Wilson to accept the move we are proposing."

Regiment Massacred by Villa.

El Paso, Dec. 2—Further confirmation that the Eightieth regiment of Mexican federal troops was massacred by Villa and 1,000 followers last Friday morning was brought here today. It is said that Villa took two officers prisoners, believing that they participated in the capture and execution of General Angeles, and that he proposes to burn them at a stake in some Mexican City.

HENRY FRICK DEAD.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Henry Clay Frick, steel magnate, died today of ptomaine poisoning. He was seventy years old. The funeral will be held Thursday.

reported that a provisional brigade is also en route to Coblenz, Germany, with a view to possible use in Silesia. The forces on the Rhine are being supplied from a base at Rotterdam and Antwerp established by the American army.

As demobilization of the wartime forces of the country practically meant annihilation of all our military forces, Secretary Baker said, enlistments for the army were authorized and a recruiting campaign conducted. Since February 1, 1919, he said, a total of 757,000 men have been enlisted for one and three year periods.

In this connection, Secretary Baker pointed out that the war has shown the need of fundamental reorganization of our army and the War Department. He recommended as a solution of the present problem the War Department bill providing for a regular army of 500,000 men, a reserve provided by universal training and a reorganization of the War Department to meet this changed plan of defense.

Secretary Baker paid tribute to the genius of General Pershing in his creation of the vast organization of war in France, and also to General March, Chief of Staff.

Included in the rescuing of plans after the armistice has been the disposition of the vast accumulation of supplies in America and France. Of this Secretary Baker said that fully half of that held in America has been disposed of and \$627,000,000 has been realized through the sale of property in France, of which \$400,000,000 represents sales to the French Government.